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Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

02024803.5

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BRACCO IMAGING S.p.A.
Via E. Folli 50
20134 Milano
ITALIE

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Radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complexes, their preparation and radiopharmaceutical compositions thereof

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RADIOACTIVE TRANSITION METAL-IMIDO HETERO-DIPHOSPHINE COMPLEXES, THEIR PREPARATION AND RADIOPHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS THEREOF

Field of the invention

The present invention relates to a radioactive transition metal-imido heterocomplex, a radiopharmaceutical comprising said complex and a process for producing thereof. More particularly, the complex of the invention 5 comprises an imido derivative of radioactive technetium or rhenium and two different ligands coordinated therewith.

State of the art

The 99m Tc-imido core has been only generically cited among a series of new cores suitable for the development of technetium radiopharmaceuticals 10 (Archer C. *et al.* WO 91/03262 and references therein). Despite a few examples obtained at "carrier added (ca)" or, in other words, macroscopic level, using 99 Tc and cold Re, in which the presence of the imido group was clearly established, the transfer of this chemistry at "no carrier added (nca)" or, in other words, microscopic level, has met severe obstacles so far. The 15 terms "macroscopic" or "carrier added" level refer to chemical reactions occurring at concentrations ranging from 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} M. Reactions are performed in conventional laboratories (if necessary approved for low level radioactivity) using from 1 to 200 mg amounts of non-radioactive Re or radioactive 99 Tc. The terms "microscopic" or "no carrier added" level refer to reactions occurring at concentrations ranging from 10^{-6} to 10^{-9} M with micrograms to nanograms amounts of radioactive 99m Tc or of radioactive 188 Re 20 (see also IUPAC Compendium of Chemical Terminology, 2nd Edition (1997), wherein the following definition is provided for "no carrier added": "...a preparation of a radioactive isotope which is essentially free from stable

isotopes of the element in question..."). These reactions are routinely performed in hospital Nuclear Medicine Departments for clinical purposes (Deutsch, E., Libson, K., *Recent advances in technetium chemistry: bridging inorganic chemistry and nuclear medicine*, *Comments Inorg. Chem.*, 3, 83-5 103, 1984).

Working at macroscopic level with ^{99}Tc , only five crystal structures of Tc(V) -imido species have been reported. They include $[\text{Tc}(\text{NR})\text{Cl}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$, where R is phenyl (Nicholson T. et al. *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 187 (1991) 51) or tolyl (Dilworth J. et al. in *Technetium in Chemistry and Nuclear Medicine - 3*, 10 Raven Press, New York, (1990), 109). By varying the bulkiness of both the halide (from Cl to Br) and/or the phosphine (from PPh_3 to PMePh_2 and PMe_2Ph), three additional phenyl-imido compounds have been produced, i.e.: $[\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_3(\text{PMePh}_2)_2]$, $[\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Br}_3(\text{PMePh}_2)_2]$ (Rochon F.D. et al. *Inorg. Chem.* 34 (1995) 2273) and $[\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_2(\text{PMe}_2\text{Ph})_3]^+$ (Nicholson T. et al. 15 *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 230 (1995) 205).

Nevertheless, no specific disclosure, nor even suggestions, have ever been made on the possibility of successfully transferring the above preparations also at microscopic level.

All the above species are six-coordinated compounds with slight 20 distortion from the ideal octahedron. The co-ordination sphere is totally filled with monodentate ligands (halides and monophosphines) that do not impose heavy steric constraints. In this connection the Tc atom moves off the mean basal plane towards the imido unit by only 0.11 Å. The imido core is essentially linear (mean $\text{Tc}=\text{N}-\text{C}$ angle 175.7°) with a marked portion of the 25 Tc-N bond showing double bond character (mean value 1.71 Å; see G. Bandoli et al., *Coord. Chem. Rev.*, 214 (2001) 43).

The possibility to introduce chelate ligands in the co-ordination sphere of Tc(V) -imido compounds was demonstrated separately by different authors.

Nicholson et al. (*Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 196 (1992) 27) introduced a simple bidentate diphosphine, i.e. 1,2-bis (diphenylphosphine)ethane (dppe) to yield $[Tc(NPh)Cl_3(dppe)]$. Tisato et al. (*J. Organom. Chem.* 637-639 (2001) 772) utilised the 1,2-bis (diphenylphosphine)ferrocenyl residue (dppf) to produce
5 the analogous $[Tc(NPh)Cl_3(dppf)]$ complex. Similarly, rhenium (Re) complexes where synthesized, by using the bidentate (2-diphenylphosphine)benzeneamine (H_2dpa), or the tetradeinate N,N' -bis[(2-diphenylphosphine)phenyl]propane-1,3-diamine (Refosco F. et al, *J. Chem. Soc. Dalton Trans* 1998, 923-930).

10 Notwithstanding the above results, successive extensive efforts to stabilize the ^{99m}Tc -imido core have surprisingly failed, because no appropriate combinations of donor atoms was found to support this group, while, on the contrary, this target was successfully achieved in the case of the somewhat similar ^{99m}Tc -oxo and ^{99m}Tc -nitrido cores. Oxo $[^{99m}Tc(O)]^{3+}$, imido $[^{99m}Tc(NR)]^{3+}$ and nitrido $[^{99m}Tc(N)]^{2+}$ moieties are isoelectronic cores, the metal being in the 5^+ oxidation state, and, in this connection, the technetium-imido group can be considered as intermediate between oxo and nitrido cores.
15 Previous investigations have established that $Tc(V)$ -oxo groups are readily stabilized by tetradeinate ligands, as shown by N_4 -hexamethylpropylene amine oxime (HM-PAO), N_3S -mercaptoacetyltriglycyl (MAG₃) and N_2S_2 -ethylcysteine dimer (ECD) in the clinically used Ceretec[®], Technescan[®] and Neurolite[®] radiopharmaceuticals. On the other hand, the $Tc(V)$ -nitrido group prefers a combination of two different polydentate ligands. Previous studies on ^{99}Tc -imido complexes have shown that distorted octahedral environments are
20 usually achieved, the coordination being supported by monodentate ligands, preferably tertiary monophosphines and halides. Attempts to replace the monodentate P-based donors present in the prototype precursor $[Tc(NPh)Cl_3(PPh_3)_2]$ with various polydentate chelates were not successful,
25

thus indicating that the imido group should be stabilized only by the presence of monodentate monophosphine ligands.

Description of the invention

It has now surprisingly been found that it is possible to replace the two monodentate triphenylphosphine substituents with a tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligand L¹ which comprises an electron donor heteroatom in the spacer chain linking said two phosphine groups, without affecting the stability of the imido group in the resulting [(Me=N-R)Y₂(L¹)]⁺Y⁻ compounds, wherein Y is a leaving group, such as a halogen atom, an hydroxy or an alkoxy group.

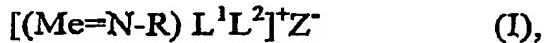
5 The facial configuration of the tridentate hetero-diphosphine chelate induces a *cis*-coordination of the two Y groups, which in turn can be easily substituted with suitable bidentate ligands L² to give the final desired [(Me=N-R)L¹L²]⁺Z⁻ metal heterocomplex.

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Accordingly, the present invention primarily provides a radioactive

transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex compound of formula (I):



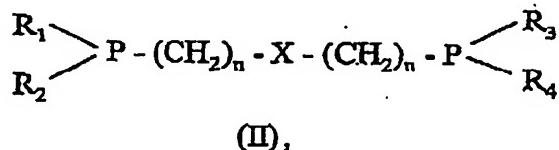
wherein:

Me is a radioactive transition metal selected from the group consisting of ^{99m}Tc, ¹⁸⁶Re, ¹⁸⁸Re;

20 R is a C₁-C₁₅ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl residue, optionally interrupted by -O-, -S-, -N(R')-, where R' is H or C₁-C₆ alkyl, and/or optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₅ alkoxy, carboxy, ester, thiol, primary or secondary amino or amido groups, or R is phenyl or an aryl residue, being R optionally substituted with a biologically active substance,

25 wherein said biologically active substance is selected among sugars, amino acids, fatty acids, vitamins, hormones, peptides, catecholamines, said catecholamines being optionally conjugated, via peptidic bond, to the other above mentioned biologically active substances;

L^1 is a tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligand of formula (II):



wherein:

R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 , which may be the same or different, have the same

meanings as R ;

X is oxygen, sulphur, NR^5 , wherein R^5 is hydrogen or R ;

n is an integer ranging from 1 to 5;

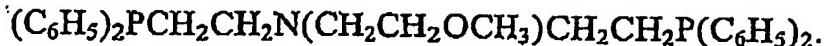
L^2 is a bidentate ligand, which comprises a combination of two donor atoms, selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen, said atoms being preferably negatively charged and being separated by a spacer of 2 to 4 members, said spacer being an aliphatic chain or part of an aromatic ring, L^2 being optionally conjugated to a biologically active substance as above defined;

Z^- is a mononegative counter-ion selected from the group consisting of Cl^- , Br^- , OH^- , ClO_4^- , alkoxydate, preferably EtO^- , tetrafluoroborate.

Preferred R are methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, octyl, decyl, dodecyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, phenyl, benzyl, tolyl, 4-methoxybenzyl, 4-ethoxy-benzyl, salicyl.

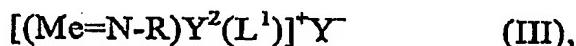
Preferred tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligands L^1 of formula (II) are those where $n = 2$. Most preferred ligands L^1 are selected from the group consisting of:





- Bidentate ligands L^2 preferably comprise a 2 or 3 membered spacer as defined above between the two electron-donor atoms. Suitable combinations of electron-donor atoms, preferably negatively charged, are $[O^-, O^-]$, $[N^-, O^-]$,
- 5 $[S^-, O^-]$, $[N^-, N^-]$, $[N^-, S^-]$ and $[S^-, S^-]$. Preferred bidentate ligands are catecholate⁽²⁻⁾; carbonate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-aminophenolate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-benzenedithiolate⁽²⁻⁾; ethyleneglycolate⁽²⁻⁾; ethylenediaminate⁽²⁻⁾; ethylenedithiolate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-phenylenediaminate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-aminothiophenolate⁽²⁻⁾; thiosalicylate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-aminoethanolate⁽²⁻⁾ and the like.
- 10 The bidentate ligands L^2 preferably carry a biologically active substance as defined above. Among said biologically active substances, preferred are catecholamines, like dopamine, L-DOPA and 3-hydroxythyramine. Catecholamines may, in turn, be conjugated, via peptidic bond, to other physiologically active substances. In a preferred embodiment of
- 15 the invention, vitamin H is conjugated to dopamine.

The radioactive compounds of formula (I) can be obtained by reacting an intermediate compound of formula (III):



with a bidentate ligand L^2 ,

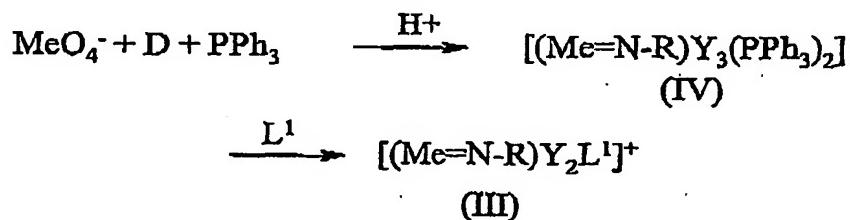
- 20 wherein Me, R, L^1 and L^2 are as defined above and Y is halogen, preferably chlorine, or bromine, hydroxy or alkoxy, preferably ethoxy, or a leaving group which easily undergoes nucleophilic substitution.

The reaction is usually carried out in an organic solvent, in the presence of an organic base, or under buffered conditions, preferably in phosphate buffer. Preferred solvents are alcohols and chlorinated solvents. Preferred organic bases are tertiary amines, more preferred is triethylamine. The reaction temperature ranges from room temperature to the reflux temperature of the solvent.

The final product is separated and purified with conventional techniques like salification, crystallization, chromatography as described in detail in the following experimental section.

Intermediate compounds of formula (III) are in turn synthesized as
 5 described in Scheme 1 below from oxides of radioactive transition metals, preferably $^{99m}\text{TcO}_4^-$, $^{186}\text{ReO}_4^-$ or $^{188}\text{ReO}_4^-$, more preferably $^{99m}\text{TcO}_4^-$; which are treated with an excess of tertiary monophosphines, preferably PPh_3 , in acidic hydro-alcoholic solutions and in the presence of a suitable imido donor (D), to give an imido complex of formula (IV), wherein Me, R and Y are as defined
 10 above. Successive treatment with an above described ligand L^1 affords the desired intermediates of formula (III).

Scheme 1



Suitable imido donors D according to the invention are preferably
 15 1-substituted-2-acetyl hydrazine, most preferably 1-phenyl-2-acetyl hydrazine (PAH).

The reaction of L^1 with imido complexes of formula (IV) is preferably carried out in organic solvents like alcohols, chlorinated solvents, acetonitrile or a mixture thereof, optionally in the presence of an organic base like
 20 triethylamine, at a temperature ranging from room temperature to the reflux temperature of the solvent. The final purification of the desired intermediate of formula (III) is thoroughly described in the following experimental section.

It has finally been demonstrated that the preferred ^{99m}Tc -imido heterocomplexes according to the invention can be obtained at microscopical
 25 level via a three-step approach starting from pertechnetate sodium salt eluted

from a commercial $^{99}\text{Mo}/^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ generator. In the first step pertechnetate is treated with an excess of tertiary monophosphine in hydro-alcoholic solutions acidified with hydrochloric acid and in the presence of 1-phenyl-2-acetyl hydrazine. In the second step, addition of the tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligand in an organic solvent affords the intermediate species $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_2(\text{L}^1)]^+\text{Y}^-$. By adjusting pH at 7.4 with phosphate buffer, and by adding the preferred bidentate ligand L^2 , the desired imido heterocomplex is produced in high radiochemical yield (see Table 1).

Preferred complexes of the invention are:

- 10 $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})(\text{PNHP})(\text{O},\text{N-ap})]$;
- $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})(\text{PNHP})(\text{O},\text{O-car})]$;
- $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})(\text{PNMeP})(\text{O},\text{N-ap})]$;
- $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})(\text{PNMeP})(\text{S},\text{N-atp})]$;
- $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})(\text{PNMeP})(\text{O},\text{O-cat})]$;
- 15 $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})(\text{PNMeP})(\text{S},\text{O-tsal})]$;
- $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})(\text{PNMeP})(\text{S},\text{S-bdt})]$;

wherein

PNHP means $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{H})\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$;

PNMeP means $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{PCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$;

20 O,N-ap means 2-aminophenolate⁽²⁻⁾;

S,N-atp means 2-aminothiophenolate⁽²⁻⁾;

O,O-cat means catecholate⁽²⁻⁾;

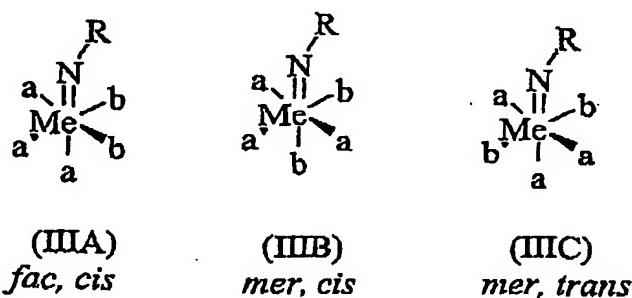
O,O-car means carbonate⁽²⁻⁾;

S,O-tsal means thiosalicylate⁽²⁻⁾;

25 S,S-bdt means 1,2-benzenedithiolate⁽²⁻⁾

The reactivity of imido-containing species has been thoroughly studied at macroscopic level using $[^{99}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$ and $[\text{Re}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$ as precursors.

These precursors react with tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligands L^1 to yield intermediate compounds of the type $[Me(NPh)Cl_2L^1][Cl]$. The hetero-diphosphine ligand acts as a tridentate donor due to the presence of the electron-donor X heteroatom interposed in the diphosphine chain and gives rise to three different octahedral configurations, shown by the following formulas (III A): *fac,cis* (III B) *mer,cis* and (III C) *mer,trans*.



In formulae (III A), (III B) and (III C) a denotes the positions occupied by ligand L^1 and b denotes the positions occupied by ligand Y.

The halide group, positioned *trans* with respect to the imido core in the intermediate *mer,cis*- $[Me(NPh)Cl_2(L^1)]^+$ compounds, easily undergoes substitution with nucleophilic ligands (such as ethanolate), indicating that halide ligands are labile and good leaving groups. In similar substitution reactions, *cis*-positioned halides are replaced by bidentate nucleophilic ligands such as ethyleneglycol or catechol or the like to yield imido heterocomplexes of the type $[Me(NPh)L^1L^2]^+Z^-$. Thus, both *mer,cis*- $[Me(NPh)Cl_2L^1]^+$ and *fac,cis*- $[Me(NPh)Cl_2L^1]^+$ isomers are useful intermediates for the production of mixed imido heterocomplexes. On the contrary, the *mer,trans*- $[Me(NPh)Cl_2L^1]^+$ isomers give rise to the heterocomplexes in a negligible yield, as a result of heavy steric constraints imposed by the meridional coordination of the L^1 diphosphine combined with the *trans*-halide configuration. Thus, a reciprocal *cis*-position of the halide groups in the intermediate compounds is an essential pre-requisite for obtaining

heterocomplexes of the invention.

The stereochemistry of the L¹ ligand in the final heterocomplex is always facial, the bidentate ligand L² filling the residual two positions on the equatorial plane of the octahedron.

5 The present invention is illustrated in further detail in the following examples.

EXAMPLES

The tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligands L¹ and the bidentate ligands L² used in the following examples are abbreviated as follows:

10 Tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligands L¹:

| | |
|-----------|---|
| PNHP | ; (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ PCH ₂ CH ₂ N(H)CH ₂ CH ₂ P(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ |
| PNMeP | ; (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ PCH ₂ CH ₂ N(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ P(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ |
| MePNMePMe | ; (CH ₃) ₂ PCH ₂ CH ₂ N(CH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ P(CH ₃) ₂ |
| PNOMeP | ; (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ PCH ₂ CH ₂ N(CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃)CH ₂ CH ₂ P(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ |
| 15 POP | ; (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ PCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂ P(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ |
| PSP | ; (C ₆ H ₅) ₂ PCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂ P(C ₆ H ₅) ₂ |

Bidentate ligands L²:

| | |
|------------|--|
| O,O-cat | ; catecholate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| O,O-car | ; carbonate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| 20 N,N-pda | ; 1,2-phenylenediaminate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| S,S-bdt | ; 1,2-benzenedithiolate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| O,O-eg | ; ethyleneglycolate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| N,N-en | ; ethylenediaminate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| S,S-edt | ; ethylenedithiolate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| 25 O,N-ap | ; 1,2-aminophenolate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| S,N-atp | ; 1,2-aminothiophenolate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| O,S-tsal | ; thiosalicylate ⁽²⁻⁾ |
| O,N-ae | ; 1,2-aminoethanolate ⁽²⁻⁾ |

Chemistry at macroscopic (ca) level by using ^{99}Tc and Re**Example 1: Synthesis of *mer,cis*-[$^{99}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_2(\text{PNHP})\text{Cl}$]**

To a solution of [$\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2$] (45 mg) in dichloromethane/methanol (5 mL/1 mL) a 1.1 equivalent of solid PN(H)P was added under stirring. The brown mixture, in 2 minutes, turned brown-green. After 3 h the solution was taken to dryness with a flow of nitrogen. The oily residue was treated with diethyl ether and the resulting brown-green solid filtered. The crude solid was washed on the filter with acetone (2 mL). The light green solid was dried under nitrogen (yield 22 mg, 60%). The product is soluble in chlorinated solvents and acetonitrile, slightly soluble in alcohols, insoluble in diethyl ether.

^{31}P -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm): 31.6 (bs).

^1H -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3 , ppm): 9.70 (bs, 1H, N-H), 8.06 (m, 4H, PPh_2), 7.51 (m, 13H, PPh_2 + NPh α), 7.02 (m, 6H, PPh_2), 6.86 (t, 2H, NPh β), 3.97 (bt, 2H, CH_2), 3.34 (bm, 6H, CH_2).

Example 2: Synthesis of *mer,cis*-[$\text{Re}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_2(\text{PNHP})\text{Cl}$]

To a suspension of [$\text{Re}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_3(\text{PPh}_3)_2$] (104 mg, 0.11 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 , an excess of PNHP·HCl (75 mg, 0.16 mmol) dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 with 50 μl of NEt_3 (0.38 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 hours and then stirred overnight at room temperature. The resulting solution was olive-green. The solvent was removed and the green solid washed with diethyl ether, water and dried under vacuum. The ^{31}P -NMR spectrum of such solid in CDCl_3 showed two peaks at 4.3 and 8.4 ppm, which suggest the presence of two new products. A pure product was obtained by crystallization from a CH_2Cl_2 /n-hexane mixture. Grey-blue crystals were obtained (final yield 30-40%) and the compound was identified as [$\text{Re}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_2(\text{PN}(\text{H})\text{P})\text{Cl}$]. The product is stable in air and soluble in CH_2Cl_2 , CHCl_3 , quite soluble in EtOH and MeOH, insoluble in H_2O , hexane and Et_2O .

³¹P-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): 8.48 (s).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): 8.07 (m, 4H, PPh₂), 7.71 (d, 2H,), 7.50 (m, 11H, PPh₂ + NPhγ), 7.03 (m, 6H, PPh₂), 6.87 (t, 2H, NPhβ), 4.01 (bt, 2H, CH₂), 3.39 (bm, 2H, CH₂), 3.22 (bm, 4H, CH₂), 9.5 (b, 1H, NH).

5 Example 3: Synthesis of *mer,cis*-[Re(NPh)(OEt)Cl(PNHP)][Cl]

To a suspension of [Re(NPh)Cl₃(PPh₃)₂] (52 mg, 0.057 mmol) in EtOH, an excess of PNHP·HCl (43 mg, 0.089 mmol) dissolved in EtOH with 25 µl of NEt₃ (0.19 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 4 hours: the resulting solution was green-yellowish. The volume was reduced 10 under a nitrogen stream and Et₂O was added: after few hours large bright blue crystals of [Re(NPh)(OEt)Cl(PNHP)]Cl had been formed.

³¹P-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): -0.20 (s).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): 9.5 (b, 1H, NH), 8.00 (m, 4H, PPh₂), 7.53 (m, 13H, PPh₂ + NPh), 7.07 (m, 6H, PPh₂), 6.87 (t, 2H, NPhβ), 3.99 (bt, 2H, CH₂), 3.41 (m, 2H, CH₂), 3.18 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.98 (m, 2H, CH₂), 2.64 (q, 2H; O-CH₂-CH₃), -0.13 (t, 3H; O-CH₂-CH₃).

Example 4: Synthesis of *fac,cis*-[Re(NPh)Cl₂(PNMeP)][Cl]

To a suspension of [Re(NPh)Cl₃(PPh₃)₂] in CH₂Cl₂ a slight excess of PNMeP (86 mg, 0.19 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 20 24 h. The volume of the resulting green-yellowish solution was reduced and Et₂O was added. A TLC analysis of the precipitate showed a mixture of different products, so separation by means of a chromatographic column was performed (silica gel, CHCl₃/EtOH 3/2). Two yellow and a green fraction were collected. The green product was identified as [Re(NPh)Cl₂(PNMeP)]Cl.

25 ³¹P{H}-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): 19.9 (s).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): 4.08, 3.45 and 2.95 (m, 8H CH₂), 2.61 (s, 3H, CH₃).

Example 5: Synthesis of *mer,trans*-[Re(NPh)Cl₂(PNMeP)][Cl]

[Re(NPh)Cl₃(PPh₃)₂] (100 mg, 0.11 mmol) and PNMeP·HCl (86 mg, 0.17 mmol) were mixed in acetonitrile. By refluxing for 15 minutes the reaction mixture became light green. Additional reflux deposited a green solid 5 within a few hours. After 4 h the mixture was allowed to reach room temperature and filtered. The green powder was washed with Et₂O and resulted soluble in CH₂Cl₂, quite soluble in CHCl₃ and almost insoluble in Et₂O and benzene. NMR analysis evidenced the presence of two isomers in solution (yield 70%), then characterised as *cis*-[Re(NPh)Cl₂(PNMeP)]Cl·HCl.

10 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, ppm): 6.59 (d); 6.74 (t); 7.45 (t) (5H, NPh); 7.10 (m); 7.24 (m); 7.37 (m); 7.55 (m); 7.70 (m); 7.85 (m); 7.96 (m) (20H, PPh₂); 3.74(m); 3.35 (m); 3.08 (m) (8H, CH₂); 2.99 (d); 2.69 (d) CH₃. ³¹P {H} NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂, ppm): -25.1 (s); -26.9 (s). The pale-green powder (*cis*-[Re(NPh)Cl₂(PNMeP)]Cl·HCl) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ in the presence of 15 an excess of NEt₃. NMR analysis evidenced the quantitative conversion into the *mer,trans*-[Re(NPh)Cl₂(PNMeP)]Cl complex.

³¹P-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): 19.9 (s)

¹H-NMR (CDCl₃, ppm) = 7.6-7.1 (20H; PPh₂) 4.08, 3.45 and 2.95 (m, 8H; methylene protons); 2.61 (s, 3H; CH₃).

20 Example 6: Synthesis of *fac*-[⁹⁹Tc(NPh)(O,O-cat)(PNHP)][ClO₄]

To a solution of [⁹⁹Tc(NPh)Cl₂(PNHP)][Cl], prepared according to Example 1, (26 mg, 0.04 mmol) in methanol (5 mL), catechol (5.2 mg, 0.047 mmol) and triethylamine (6.7 μL, 0.047 mmol) were added. The colour of the mixture turned immediately deep purple. The solution was stirred for 4 h and 25 concentrated to 2 mL by a nitrogen flow. A drop of a saturated NaClO₄ solution in MeOH was added to the solution. After 1 day, dark-grey crystals were formed; they were collected on a filter and washed with a 1x2 mL of MeOH.

³¹P-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): 46.5 (bs).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, ppm): 7.77 (t, 4H), 7.49 (t, 4H), 7.40 (t, 4H), 7.22 (m, 6H) 7.02 (m, 7H), 6.87 (m, 2H), 6.71 (m, 2H), 3.5 – 2.7 (8H).

Example 7: Synthesis of *fac*-[Re(NPh)(O,O-cat)(PNHP)][Cl]

To a bluish solution of [Re(NPh)Cl₂(PNHP)]Cl, prepared according to Example 2, in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mg, 0.05 mmol) catechol (H₂cat) (5 mg, 0.045 mmol) and 20 µl of NEt₃ were added at room temperature. The reaction mixture immediately turned red. The solution was stirred overnight at room temperature. After 15 h the solvent was removed, the residue was treated with diethyl ether and the resulting red-brown solid filtered and washed several times with n-hexane, diethyl ether and water. [Re(NPh)(O,O-cat)(PNHP)]Cl was obtained with a final yield of 53%. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.85-7.07 (m, 25H, NPh and PPh₂), 6.91-6.73 (m, 4H, catH). ³¹P-NMR: 19.5 (s). A stoichiometric amount of NBu₄BF₄ was added to a CH₂Cl₂ solution of [Re(NPh)(O,O-cat)(PNHP)]Cl and by addition of n-hexane a red-orange product precipitated. According to the elemental analysis, this powder was characterized as the tetrafluoroborate salt of [Re(NPh)(O,O-cat)(PNHP)]. ³¹P-NMR: 19.5 (s).

El. Anal.: ReN₂C₄₀H₃₈O₂P₂BF₄, MW 913.7

Calcd. C 52.6, N 3.2, H 5.1

Found: C 52.9, N 3.2, H 5.1.

Example 8: Synthesis of *fac*-[Re(NPh)(O,O-eg)(PNHP)][Cl]

To a bluish solution of [Re(NPh)Cl₂(PNHP)]Cl of Example 2 in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mg, 0.05 mmol) 30 µl of ethylene glycol and 20 µl of NEt₃ were added at room temperature. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 1 h and then stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The solution became grey. After removal of the solvent with a gentle nitrogen stream, the oily residue was treated with diethyl ether and the resulting grey solid filtered. The crude solid was purified

washing, on the filter, with n-hexane and water. Grey crystals of [Re(NPh)(O,O-eg)(PNHP)]Cl, suitable also for X-ray diffractometric analysis, were obtained by crystallization from a CH₂Cl₂/n-hexane solution. ³¹P {H} NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) 17.2. ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.74-6.91 (m, 5 25H, NPh and PPh₂), 4.98 (b, 1H, NH), 4.78 (d, 2H, CH₂), 4.60 (d, 2H, CH₂), 3.2-2.9 (m, 8H, PCH₂CH₂N).

Example 9: Synthesis of *fac*-[Re(NPh)(O,O-eg)(PNMeP)]Cl]

To a solution of *fac,cis*-[Re(NPh)Cl₂(PNMeP)]Cl of Example 4 in CH₃CN (50 mg, 0.06 mmol) 30 µl of ethylene glycol and 20 µl of NEt₃ were added. The reaction mixture was refluxed for 24 h. The volume of the dark green solution was reduced and the oily residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂. The excess of ethylene glycol was removed by water extraction. The organic phase was dried and a green powder, characterised as *fac*-[Re(NPh)(O,O-eg)(PNMeP)]Cl was recovered (yield 43%).

15 ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, δ ppm): 6.98 – 7.48 (m, 25H, NPh and PPh₂); 4.91-4.76 (m, 4H CH); 3.58 (m), 3.27 (m) e 2.27 (m) (8H,-CH₂CH₂- PNP; 2.34 (s,3H,N-CH₃).

³¹P (CDCl₃): = 24.3 (s).

Example 10: Synthesis of *fac*-[Re(NPh)(O,N-ap)(PNMeP)]Cl]

20 To a suspension of [Re(NPh)Cl₃(PPh₃)₂] in CH₂Cl₂ (90 mg, 0.1 mmol) PNMeP (53 mg, 0.11 mmol) was added at room temperature. After 5 minutes 1,2 aminophenol (17 mg, 0.16 mmol) and 20 µl of NEt₃ were added and the reaction mixture was refluxed. After 10 minutes the solution turned from green to dark brown. After refluxing for 30 min the solution was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solvent was removed and the residue treated with diethyl ether. The red brown solid was filtered and re-dissolved in CH₂Cl₂. Elution from a silica column with CHCl₃/MeOH 85/15 separated a yellow by-product and the red *fac*-[Re(NPh)(O,N-ap)(PNMeP)]Cl.

^{31}P (CDCl_3): = 17.8 (d), 10.1 (d).

Chemistry at microscopic (nca) level by employing $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$

Example 11: Synthesis of the intermediate $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_2 \text{L}^1]^{+}\text{Y}^{-}$.

0.1 mL of saline physiological solution containing $[^{99\text{m}}\text{TcO}_4]^{-}$ (50 Mbq)
 5 were added to a vial containing 10 mg of PAH, 3 mg of PPh_3 , 0.1 mL of 1 M HCl and 1.5 mL of MeOH. The resulting solution was heated at 65°C for 30 min. After this, 0.2 mL of an alcoholic solution containing 3 mg of an appropriate L^1 hetero-diphosphine ligand (PNHP or PNMeP or PNOMeP) was added. The resulting solution was maintained at 65°C for further 30 min.

10 TLC analysis of the intermediate $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Cl}_2 \text{L}^1]^{+}$ species showed a mixture of different products. This behaviour is in agreement with the evidences produced at macroscopic level, where some intermediate species were characterised.

Example 12: Synthesis of $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh}) \text{L}^1 \text{L}^2]^{+}\text{Z}^{-}$.

15 This three-step preparation involves the preliminary formation of a mixture of intermediate complexes of general formula $[^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}(\text{NPh})\text{Y}_2 \text{L}^1]$ (Y = halides, water, hydroxyl, alkoxy) followed by its conversion into the final asymmetrical compound by reactions with the bidentate ligand L^2 . In detail, 0.250 mL of phosphate buffer 1 M, pH 7.4, followed by 0.2 mL of
 20 methanol solution containing 5 mg of an appropriate bidentate ligand L^2 were added to the vial containing the intermediate compound, obtained as reported above. The mixture was heated at 65°C for 1h. The radiochemical yields evaluated by TLC chromatography are reported in Table 1.

Table 1: TLC SiO₂:^a EtOH/CHCl₃/C₆H₆ (1/2/1.5); ^bCHCl₃/MeOH (2% NH₄OH 20%) 85/15; ^c CHCl₃/MeOH (2% NH₄OH 20%) 90/10; ^dCHCl₃/MeOH (2% NH₄OH 20%) 95/5

| Complexes | TLC, Rf | Yield % |
|--|---|---------|
| [^{99m} Tc(NPh)(PNHP)(O,N-ap)] | 0.42 ^b | 62 |
| [^{99m} Tc(NPh)(PNMeP)(O,N-ap)] | 0.24 ^a ; 0.45 ^b ; 0.14 ^c | 97 |
| [^{99m} Tc(NPh)(PNMeP)(S,N-atp)] | 0.28 ^a ; 0.28 ^c | 85 |
| [^{99m} Tc(NPh)(PNMeP)(O,O-cat)] | 0.85 ^a ; 0.85 ^c ; 0.5 ^d | 91 |
| [^{99m} Tc(NPh)(PNMeP)(S,O-tsal)] | 0.78 ^a ; 0.75 ^c , 0.35 ^d | 90 |
| [^{99m} Tc(NPh)(PNMeP)(S,S-bdt)] | 0.74 ^a ; 1 ^{b,c,d} | 98 |

5

Rf values shown by the compounds of Table 1 are in full accord with the ones shown by the corresponding compounds obtained at macroscopic level, using ⁹⁹Tc, thus confirming that for the compounds of the invention the transfer from macro to micro level is possible.

10 The metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complexes of the present invention proved useful in the radiopharmaceutical field, either in radiodiagnostic imaging, when ^{99m}Tc is the employed radioactive metal, or in radiotherapy, when ¹⁸⁶Re and ¹⁸⁸Re are the radioactive metals.

15 Accordingly, the invention encompasses also the use of these complexes in the diagnostic and/or therapeutic radiopharmaceutical field and the pharmaceutical compositions comprising said compounds in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients.

CLAIMS

1. A radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex compound of formula (I):

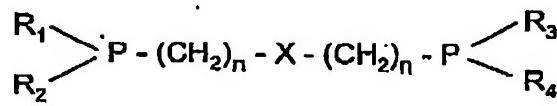
$$[(\text{Me}=\text{N}-\text{R})\text{L}^1\text{L}^2]^+\text{Z}^- \quad (\text{I}),$$

wherein:

Me is a radioactive transition metal selected from the group consisting of ^{99m}Tc , ^{186}Re , ^{188}Re :

R is a C₁-C₁₅ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl residue, optionally interrupted by -O-, -S-, -N(R')-, where R' = H or C₁-C₆ alkyl, and/or optionally substituted with halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₅ alkoxy, carboxy, ester, thiol, primary or secondary amino or amido, groups, or R is phenyl or an aryl residue, being R optionally substituted with a biologically active substance, wherein said biologically active substance is selected among sugars, amino acids, fatty acids, vitamins, hormones, peptides, catecholamines, said catecholamines being optionally conjugated, via peptidic bond, to the other above mentioned biologically active substances:

L^1 is a tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligand of formula (II):



(II).

20 wherein:

R^1 , R^2 , R^3 and R^4 , which may be the same or different, have the same meanings as R :

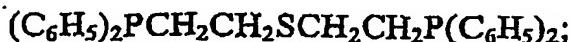
X is oxygen, sulphur, NR⁵, wherein R⁵ is hydrogen or R:

n is an integer ranging from 1 to 5.

25 L² is a bidentate ligand, which comprises a combination of two donor atoms, selected from the group consisting of oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen.

said atoms being preferably negatively charged and being separated by a spacer of 2 to 4 members, said spacer being an aliphatic chain or part of an aromatic ring, L^2 being optionally conjugated to a biologically active substance as above defined;

5. Z^- is a mononegative counter-ion selected from the group consisting of Cl^- , Br^- , OH^- , ClO_4^- , EtO^- , tetrafluoroborate.
2. A radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex according to claim 1, wherein the radioactive transition metal is ^{99m}Tc .
3. A radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex according to any of the preceding claims, wherein R is selected from the group consisting of methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, octyl, decyl, dodecyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, phenyl, benzyl, tolyl, 4-methoxy-benzyl, 4-ethoxy-benzyl, salicyl.
4. A radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex according to claim 3, wherein R is substituted with a biologically active substance, said substance being a catecholamine selected from the group consisting of dopamine, L-DOPA, 3-hydroxythyramine, optionally conjugated, via peptide bond, to another biologically active substance of claim 1.
5. A complex according to claim 4, wherein dopamine is conjugated to vitamin H.
6. A radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex according to claim 1, wherein L^1 is selected from the group consisting of:



7. A radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex according to claim 1, wherein L² comprises a combination of two electron-donor atoms selected from the group consisting of [O⁻,O⁻], [N⁻,O⁻], [S⁻,O⁻], [N⁻,N⁻], [N⁻,S⁻] and [S⁻,S⁻], said atoms being separated by a 2 to 4 membered spacer, wherein said spacer is an aliphatic chain or part of an aromatic ring.

5 8. A complex according to claim 7, wherein L₂ is selected from the group consisting of catecholate⁽²⁻⁾; carbonate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-phenylenediaminate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-benzenedithiolate⁽²⁻⁾; ethyleneglycolate⁽²⁻⁾; ethylenediaminate⁽²⁻⁾; ethylenedithiolate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-aminophenolate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-aminothiophenolate⁽²⁻⁾; 10 thiosalicilate⁽²⁻⁾; 1,2-aminoethanolate⁽²⁻⁾.

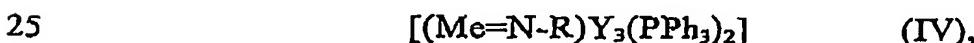
9. A complex according to claim 7, wherein L₂ is conjugated to a catecholamine selected from the group consisting of dopamine, L-DOPA, 3-hydroxythyramine, optionally conjugated to another biologically active substance of claim 1.

15 10. A complex according to claim 9, wherein dopamine is conjugated to vitamin H.

11. A radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex according to claim 1, wherein Z⁻ is Cl⁻, ClO₄⁻, EtO⁻, tetrafluoroborate.

12. A process for the preparation of the radioactive compounds of formula 20 (I) comprising the following steps:

reacting an oxide of a transition metal MeO₄⁻ with an excess of tertiary monophosphine, in a hydro-alcoholic solution acidified with hydrochloric acid and in the presence of 1-substituted-2-acetyl hydrazine, to give an imido complex of formula (IV):



wherein:

Me is ^{99m}TcO₄⁻, ¹⁸⁶ReO₄⁻, ¹⁸⁸ReO₄⁻;

R is as defined in Claim 1;

Y is Cl, Br, OH,

- reacting said compound of formula (IV) with a tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligand L¹, in organic solvents selected from alcohols, chlorinated solvents, acetonitrile or a mixture thereof, optionally in the presence of an organic base, at a temperature ranging from room temperature to the reflux temperature of the solvent, to give the intermediate compound of formula (III):



wherein:

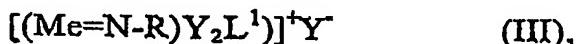
Me, R, Y, L¹ are as defined above,

- reacting said intermediate compound of formula (III) with a bidentate ligand L² in alcoholic solution, after adjusting pH at 7.4 with phosphate buffer.

13. A process according to claim 12, wherein said 1-substituted-2-acetyl hydrazine is 1-phenyl-2-acetyl hydrazine.

14. A process according to claim 12, wherein the oxide of the transition metal is ^{99m}TcO.

15. An intermediate compound of formula (III):



20 wherein Me, R, Y, L¹ are as above defined.

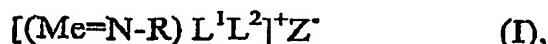
16. A radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex of formula (I) for use in radiodiagnostic imaging.

17. A radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex of formula (I) for use in radiotherapy.

25 18. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a radioactive transition metal-imido hetero-diphosphine complex of formula (I) in admixture with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or excipients.

ABSTRACT**RADIOACTIVE TRANSITION METAL-IMIDO HETERO-DIPHOSPHINE COMPLEXES, THEIR PREPARATION AND RADIOPHARMACEUTICAL****5 COMPOSITIONS THEREOF**

The present invention provides radioactive metal heterocomplexes of formula (I):



- 10 wherein Me, R, L¹ L² and Z⁻ have the meanings indicated in the description. The complexes include a trivalent radioactive metal-imido group, typically a technetium- or rhenium-imido group, strongly stabilized by the presence of an ancillary tridentate hetero-diphosphine ligand L¹, which allows the formation of substitution-inert [(Me=N-R)L¹] moieties. Such moieties are fixed in an
15 intermediate [(Me=N-R)Y₂L¹]⁺ compound which contains two labile, cis-positioned, Y ligands, where Y is preferably an halide group. The latter are easily replaced by a bidentate ligand L² to give the final [(Me=N-R)L¹L²]⁺Z⁻ heterocomplexes. The complexes of the invention are useful for the preparation of radiopharmaceuticals: in fact, a bioactive fragment which
20 confers biological target-seeking properties can be introduced either on the L² framework or the imido R group.

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